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Arthur V. White, of the Conservation Commission of Canada. This gives the United States one consulting engineer and Great Britain a second. The work has involved extensive investigation relating to the regulation of the levels of the Lake of the Woods, and the utilization of the waters tributary to that lake. Water power and water supply, navigation, fishing and agriculture are the chief interests concerned. Minnesota is vitally interested in this investigation inasmuch as about 11,000 square miles of the drainage basin of the Lake of the Woods lie in this state.

A dam controlling the level of the Lake of the Woods is located in Canadian territory. The shores of the lake on the Canadian side, particularly in the vicinity of the dam, are very high, but on the Minnesota side the slope of the land toward the lake is only a few feet per mile.

Settlers have been complaining to the United States government that the lake has been materially raised and that much of their land is being flooded. The first complaints were made more than twenty years ago. During the wet year of 1905 renewed protests were sent to the Department of State, but all efforts at securing settlement through diplomatic channels failed, until finally, soon after the appointment of the International Joint Commission in 1910, this question of the regulation of the levels of the Lake of the Woods was referred to this commission.

The International Joint Commission is a permanent tribunal with powers of adjudication, created by treaty between Great Britain and the United States. While the work of this commission thus far has concerned primarily the use of boundary waters along the Canadian frontier, the powers conferred by the treaty are very broad and include, in fact, the decision of practically all matters of dispute between citizens of the United States and Canada, referred to this body by their respective governments.

All obstructions or diversions of boundary waters affecting the natural level or flow of such waters on either side of the line must receive the approval of this commission.

One of the important questions decided by the commission during the past year was that of the application of the power companies at Sault Ste. Marie, for approval of the obstruction, diversion and use of the waters of the St. Marys' River for the development of power. Another important question now under investigation by the commission is that of the pollution of boundary waters.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL IN PARIS

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY is the first to respond to a suggestion made by officers of the American Ambulance Hospital in France, that leading American medical schools send to France corps of men to take charge of one of the hospital's services of 150 beds. The medical board of the American Ambulance Hospital, through Dr. Joseph Blake, has requested Dr. Crile to be the leader in the proposed plan. The expedition will be financed by the trustees and friends of the university and the Lakeside Hospital and left for France on December 30.

The American Ambulance Hospital was established by the trustees of the American Hospital at Paris almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was actively interested in the project and the building of the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly was secured. The present capacity of the hospital is 450 beds, divided into services of 150 beds each. The suggestion made by the medical board is that several of the leading medical schools of the United States send out staffs to take charge in succession of one of the hospital services of 150 beds, with operating rooms and equipment, for periods of three months each. According to the proposed plan the corps from the several universities would follow one another without interruption of service. The officials of the Ambulance Hospital believe that the opportunity is unrivalled for humanitarian service and for clinical experience and medical research.

Dr. du Bouchet is the executive head of the hospital and represents the institution with

the French war office. He also has one of the three services, which he directs personally. Dr. Crile will have free latitude in his own service to carry it on in any way he may desire.

The personnel of the Western Reserve University expedition includes:

Dr. George W. Crile, professor of surgery in Western Reserve University and visiting surgeon of Lakeside Hospital.

Dr. Samuel L. Ledbetter, Dr. Edward F. Kieger and Dr. LeRoy B. Sherry, now of the resident staff of Lakeside Hospital, who will act as assistant surgeons and clinical assistants.

Dr. Lyman F. Huffman, of the resident staff of Lakeside Hospital, who will act as clinical pathologist.

Dr. Charles W. Stone, assistant professor of nervous diseases in Western Reserve University and visiting neurologist of Lakeside Hospital.

Miss Agatha Hodgins and Miss Mabel L. Littleton, anesthesiologists.

Miss Iva B. Davidson and Miss Ruth J. Roberts, from the operating room staff of Lakeside Hospital.

Dr. Crile takes with him also, to assist in a special research, Miss Amy F. Rowland, B.S., Mt. Holyoke College, and William J. Crozier, Ph.D., fellow of the department of zoology of Harvard University.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT

At the meeting of the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Philadelphia on December 29, a minute was adopted in memory of Dr. Minot. Dr. Eliot, who was in the chair, stated that he had been associated with Dr. Minot for more than thirty years in the work of the Harvard Medical School and added a fit tribute of appreciation. The minute, which was presented by Professor Cattell and adopted by a rising vote, is as follows:

The council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science places on record its sense of irreparable loss in the death of Charles Sedgwick Minot and its appreciation of the value of his services to science, to education and to human welfare. Endowed with the best New England blood and traditions, trained there and in the

schools of France and Germany, keen in intellect, wise in counsel, sure in action, sincere in friendship, he devoted his life to the advancement of science, the improvement of education, and the betterment of the agencies on which science and education depend. His contributions to embryology, anatomy and physiology gave him leadership in those sciences; his high ideals of education aided in advancing the standards of medicine in America and in placing the Harvard Medical School in its commanding position. Not only by his original researches, by his masterly books and by his fine addresses and lectures, but in countless other ways he helped his fellow-workers in science—in the construction of microtomes; in the establishment of a standard embryological collection; in the improvement of bibliographical and library methods; in the unit system of laboratory construction, followed in the beautiful buildings of the Harvard Medical School; in the early development of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole; in the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he was president for many years and until his death; in the Wistar Institute for Anatomy and Biology; in the administration of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund and the Bache Fund of the National Academy of Sciences; in international relations, as when visiting professor to Germany and in the foreign publication of his books; in the editing of *SCIENCE* and of journals of anatomy, zoology and natural history; in the founding and the conduct of the American Society of Naturalists and the Association of the American Anatomists; in the establishment of the convocation week meetings of scientific societies; for us especially by his leading part in the work of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was secretary of section, general secretary, twice vice-president, president, a constant member of the council, at the time of his death chairman of the committee on policy. In the American Association, as elsewhere, Charles Sedgwick Minot leaves a vacant place which can never be filled. We take up our work sadly in his absence; but we know that it will in all the years to come be more fruitful for the heritage of his service.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the Philadelphia meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, was elected president for the